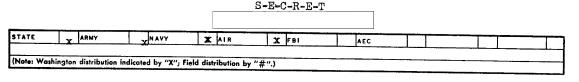
INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Poland		REPORT			
SUBJECT	Polish Telecommunicat	tions Industry	DATE DISTR.	13 AUG 1957		
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- 1. The Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Teletechnicznego), subordinated to the Ministry of Machine Industry, occupies the third and fourth floors of the seven-story administration building of the T-3 Kasprak Radio Plant in Warsaw. In addition to controlling the entire telecommunications industry, until 1955 the administration was also responsible for the bulk-manufacturing plants and those parts of factories manufacturing electronics equipment. Separate administrations were established for the electronics equipment factories in 1955, however, and for the bulk-producing plants in 1956.
- 2. Employing 86 administrative and technical personnel, the administration controls the following plants:
 - a. The T-1 Radio Works (Warszawskie Zaklady Radiowe, T-1), located at No. 30 Poligonowa Street in Warsaw, which manufactures radar installations. Production at the plant was recently converted from the Soviet SON-4 model to the more improved SON-9 and SON-9a sets, and in late 1956 production tegan on the Nysa radar set. By early 1957, a number of the Nysa sets had been completed and plans have been made to produce 50 Nysa sets each year for the period 1958 through 1960. T-1 is a large, modern plant with a staff of approximately 2,000 workers.
 - The T-2 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Telefonicznych T-2), located on Grochowska Street in Warsaw, which manufactures telephone exchanges of various sizes and employs 1,200 workers.
 - The F-3 Masprzak Radio Works (Zaklady Radiowe Im. Kasprzaka, T-3), located at No. 16/18 Kasprzaka Street in Warzaw, which manufactures civilian radios and such special sets as the "RSI", "RAF", and the "RSBF", all under Soviet license. In addition, the plant manufactures high-frequency telephone firstallations, electrolytic condensers for the entire Polish radio industry, amplifiers for telephones and radios and, since 1956, the RW-2 aircraft. A new type of radio set, called R-118, was recently put into production and, leginning in 1957, will be manufactured at the rate of 50 per year.





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Employing 4,000 workers, the T-3 plant is the largest telecommunications plant in Poland; its annual output of civilian radios is 280,000.

- d. The T-4 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatow Telefonicznych, T-4), located at No. 16 Wroblewskiego Street in Lodz, which manufactures telephone apparatus for both civilian and military use. Among producution items are the TAI-46 telephone set, the TFU-46 artillery corps (?) apparatus, amplifiers, and phonographs. In 1957, the plant was scheduled to start production on the T-116 radio transmitter. The plant employs 1,200 workers.
- e. The T-5 Amplifier Factory (Bielawska Fabryka Wzmacniaczy Radiowych, T-5), which is located in Bielawa. This plant primarily manufactures amplifiers for radio sets and selenium rectifiers. The factory employs 600 workers.
- f. The T-6 Lower Silesian Radio Works (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Urzadzen Radiowych, T-6), located in Dzierzoniow, which manufactures radio sets for civilian use, RT-10 radio sets for T-34 tanks and, since 1956, MRP-48 altimeters for airplanes. The plant's annual output of civilian radios is 300,000 units.
- g. The T-8 Telephone Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Sprzetu Telefonicznego, T-8), which is located in Bydgoszcz. The factory, which is small, manufactures telephone components for the most part. It employs only 300 workers.
- h. The T-9 Telephone Apparatus Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Aparatow Telefonicznych, T-9), which is located on Struga Street in Radom. This is a small plant which manufactures telephones primarily, although it also produces limited quantities of artillery shell igniters (zapalarki artyleryjskie). In 1956, the plant began the production of telephone receivers for the armed forces and produced 11,000 units that year.
- The T-12 Electronic Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Elektronowych, T-21), located at No. 26 Modlinska Street in Warsaw, which manufactures marine transmitting and receiving sets and induction furnaces (piece indukcyjne) for the steel industry. The plant, which employs 300 workers, is scheduled to undergo expansion an 1957.
- j. The T-13 Telecommunications Equipment Factory (Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Teletechnicznych, T-13), located on Skierniewicka Street in Warsaw, which manufactures coil-winding machinery. The plant, which employs only 60 workers, is scheduled to close in 1957.
- k. The T-14 Electronic Measuring Instruments Factory (Zaklady Mytworcze Elektronowych Przyrzadow Pomiarowych, T-14), which is located at No. 22 Barska Street in Warsaw. T-14 manufactures measuring instruments for the telecommunications and electrical industries, including testing devices for electronic tubes and random types of airplane instruments. Very substantial expansion plans have been accommended for the plant, which presently employs 300 workers.
- The T-16 Warsaw Melevision Works (Warszawskie Zaklady Telewizyine, T-16). The first 1.500 units Freduced by the plant in the last quarter of 1956 were made according to Soviet specifications and, for the first half of 1957, a production of 5,000 sets was planned, also under Soviet license. Another 5,000 sets were planned to be produced during the second half of 1956 and 20,000 sets are planned for 1958. In only 1957, it is scheduled to begin production of television sets of the Belweder type, which will be under Polish specifications and the second half of 1958.

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- 3. During the reorganization in 1955 and 1956, the former T-7, T-10, and T-11 plants were removed from the control of the Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry. T-10 and T-7, the latter located in Krakow and now called L-7, were transferred to the Central Administration for the Manufacture of Bulbs, while T-11 was transferred to the Central Administration for the Manufacture of Electronics Equipment. The former T-15 plant, located in Bielsko, has been closed.
- 4. Plans have been approved for the establishment of a plant to manufacture special communications equipment. Although it will ultimately be an independent factory designated as T-17, the plant will be organized within the framework of the T-3 plant and, in 1957, it will become subordinate to the Central Administration for the Telecommunications Industry.
- 5. The materials and components used by the "T" plants for the production of military equipment are mostly imported. Although some of the parts required for the construction of equipment are purchased from the Satellites and Western countries, the majority of the required parts are purchased from the USSR.

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As a Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Machine Industry, Comment: Engineer Leon Rubinstein is responsible for all industrial plants bearing the "T" designation. He is also in charge of the Central Administration for Electric Bulbs (Crntrainy Zarzad Przemyslu Lampowego) and the Central Adminisvration in Electronics Equipment (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Artykulow Elektro echnicznyck). Other central administrations subordinate to the Ministry manifolde those for the Reddiding Machinery Industry (Maszyn Budowlanych), the Optical Industry (Optycznego), the Railroad Equipment Industry (Taboru Kolejowego), the Electric Machinery Industry (Maszyn Elektrycznych), the Electric Appliances Industry (Aparatow Elektryeznych), the Shipbuilding Industry (Okretowego), and the Aircraft Building Industry (Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego). Comment: The Ministry of Machine Industry was dissolved in February 1957; its functions have presumably been taken over by the Ministry of Metallurgical and Engineering Industry.)

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d.	Gawron (fnu), deputy director of the Telecommunications Institute (PIT), which is affiliated to the T-1 plant,	
	Institute (1117) with is difficultied to the 12 plants	2
e.	Hrynkiewicz (fnu), head of the technical department at	
	the Ministry of Machine Industry	2
f.	Kershenkern (fnu), construction engineer at the T-1	
	plant	

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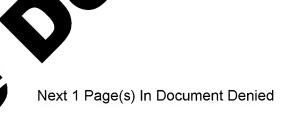
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g•	Josef Knysz, director general of the Central Direc-	
	torate of the Telecommunications Industry since 1954	
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h.	Henryk Kostecki, head of the supply department of the Central Directorate since 1955	
i.	Pinski (fnu), construction engineer at the T-1 plant	
		•
	Stanislaw Strawinski, head of the investment department	
j.		

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k•	Szulkin (fnu), professor of radio-technique at the	
	Warsaw Polytechnic Institute	25
1.	Alfred Turkel, director general of the Central Directorate	
	of Electric Bulbs	25
m.	Marian Zajac, head of the financial-administrative unit	
	of the CentralDirectorate since 1956	25
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